Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 5. PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1838. NUMBER 35.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL.

Speech of Mr. Benton,

OF MISSOURI.

IN SENATE, WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1838.

ON THE BILL TO SEPARATE THE GOVERNMENT FROM THE BANKS.

Mr. BENTON commenced his speech with remarking upon the different manners in which the discussion of the bill had been conducted on the different sides of the House. The chairman of the Finance Committee [Mr Wright] who had reported the bill, and opened the debate, had done it in a most business like manner; his luminous and masterly exposition of principles and details being entirely confined to the subject, and never once deviating into extrinsic matter, or touching upon any topic of party or partizan character. Not so the speeches of the Opposition Senators. From the very beginning they launched into the ocean of party politics, and made the bill the occasion of a general attack upon the Republican Administrations of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, such as we have been accustomed to see for a long time on this floor. The debate has been conducted by them as an attack upon a party, and as a contest for power, and not as an inquiry into the merits of the bill. The speeches they have delivered have been such as might be expected at the partisan encounters of the hustings, on the stump, or at barbecue dinners, in the course of an electioneering campaign for an elective office, and not such as would be looked for in the parliamentary discussion of a legislative measure.

In this attack it has been assumed for granted that the country has been ruined by, what is called, the mad and wicked administration of General Jackson; and that President Van Buren being pledged to carry out his line of policy, is of course pledged to go on ruining the country, and therefore ought to be resisted and overthrown. I propose to enquire into the truth of these assumptions, and to ascertain, first, how far it is true that the country has, in point of fact, been ruined; next how far this ruin, if any has been the work of General Jackson's administration; and, after settling these preliminary points, I shall have something to say on the merits of the bill, and something on the peculiar system of party warfare of which this Senate has been the scene for the last six years.

In making my inquiries into the ruin of the country, I am not left to grapple with vague generalities and pointless declamation. Fortunately for me, the Opposition orators have descended to specifications, and have shown wherein the ruin has been perpetrated. Their specifications embrace almost every branch of foreign or domestic policy; and, taking the era of the second Mr Adams's administration, when themselves were in power, and their cherished national bank was in its meridian—taking this period as the culminating point of our America's prosperity, felicity, and renown, they trace a rapid descent, from that high point of national pre-eminence, down the steep road to destruction, until the entire nation is landed in total perdition in the year of our Lord, 1837.—They have given us specifications, but there they stop. No proof, no statistics, no statements; no comparative tables, accompany their specifications to establish the truth. Bold assertion, and terrifying descriptions, occupy the place of proof. These fierce denunciators assume the perogative of genius; they assume to be independent of facts and of reasons; and they rely upon flights of fancy, dashes of imagination, and fierceness of invective, to supply the place of proof and argument. I have no pretensions to this perogative. I am a plain speaker, and tell what I know, and then prove it. Reversing then the method of our opponents, I shall discard altogether the painted and gilded creations of the imagination, and shall confine myself to the effective logic of facts and figures.

At the head of the specifications of gentlemen, is the article of commerce, both foreign and domestic, each asserted to have been prostrated and sacrificed by the fatal policy of General Jackson's administration. We will test the truth of this bold assertion; and for that purpose will have recourse to data which no gentleman will be at liberty question. And, first, of domestic commerce. The great West shall be our field of enquiry, and casting the eye over the broad expanse of that magnificent region, we see two points at which the commerce of the upper half of the valley of the Mississippi, is subject to a process which allows it to be annually, and easily, counted and compared.—These points are the Louisville canal for the commerce of the Ohio, and the port of St. Louis, for the commerce of the Upper Mississippi. Referring to the evidence obtained at these two points, and we have exact accounts of the commerce in the two largest sections of the West, and data for estimating the condition of the remainder. In each instance the statement goes back seven years, that is to say, to the second year of General Jackson's administration, and comes down to the first year of Mr. Van Buren's. For the Louisville canal, the official returns stand thus:

Abstract of the boats that have passed, and tolls received on the Louisville and Portland canal.

Year.	Steamboats.	Flat & keel boats.	Tons.	Am't rec'd
1831	406	421	76,323	$12,750 77
1832	468	179	70,109	25,756 12
1833	875	710	169,885	60,736 96
1834	938	623	162,000	61,848 17
1835	1,256	355	200,413	89,166 24
1836	1,182	260	182,220	88,343 23
1837	1,501	165	242,374	145,324 69
	6,611	2,713	1,103,324	$475,025 14

Mr B. read over this table and then commented upon some parts of it. The increase in the number of steamboats which passed the canal had increased four-fold in seven years; and the year of ruin—1837—had presented as large an increase as any preceding one had done. But the number of steamboats was not the most correct criterion; the tonnage is more accurate, especially as it includes flats and keel boats; and, tested by the tonnage, it will be seen that the increase was three-fold in seven years, and that the year of ruin presented an increase of 60,000 tons over that of the preceding year. So much for the prostration of commerce on the Ohio river, and in Kentucky itself, in this black year of perdition and destruction!

The commerce of the port of St. Louis was the second test to which Mr. B. subjected the domestic commerce of the country. St. Louis was a port of entry by law, and a port of destination by position for nearly all the boats which entered it. It was not merely a touching or stopping point for boats bound elsewhere, but was a port of destination for the delivery of cargoes, and the reception of lading. I have the statement of its steamboat commerce for seven years and this is the result:

Year.	No. of different boats.	Tonage.	No. of entries
1831	60	7,796	432
1832	80	9,250	508
1833	99	12,222	573
1834	110	13,173	607
1835	121	15,470	803
1836	144	19,447	1,355
1837	195	22,794	1,607

Mr. B. remarked upon this exhibit as corresponding wonderfully with that of the Louisville canal, and showing an increase of nearly four fold in the commerce of St. Louis, under the impracticable and outlandish administration, as it was called, of General Jackson, and a large increase in the year of ruin over that of any preceding year—even the bloated year of 1836. The arriving and departing tonnage for the year 1837, was 450,821 tons, the far greater part of it being the growth of seven years, and that not only without banks, but upon the loss of one—the loss of the United States Branch Bank which wound up after the veto of 1832; and from which time the commerce of the city advanced with gigantic strides, and established itself upon foundations too solid to be overthrown by any convulsion.

The foreign commerce of some of the principal seaports, next claimed the attention of Mr. B. He took the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orlean, as presenting leading points in the different sections of the Union, and compared the imports in those cities during the administration of Mr. Adams, when the federal party and the Federal bank were in full power, with those, not of 1836, which was a year of bloat and over-action, but with the year of ruin—1837—when the mad and wicked measures of the absurd, impracticable, and outlandish administration of the Republicans had produced the full measure of their fatal destruction. He presented a table compiled for him at the Treasury Department, and read it.

Statement of the vote of imports into the United States, for the year and ports mentioned.

	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1837.
Boston	15,845,000	14,349,000	11,160,000	12,674,000	17,940,000
New York	49,639,000	38,063,000	38,684,000	41,833,000	78,543,000
Philadelphia	15,041,000	13,543,000	11,212,000	12,884,000	11,660,000
Baltimore	4,751,000	4,917,000	4,400,000	5,620,000	7,857,000
Charleston	1,892,000	1,534,000	1,434,000	1,241,000	2,510,000
New Orleans	4,290,000	4,167,000	5,581,000	6,217,000	14,020,000

Remarking upon this table, Mr. B. said that, the year of ruin presented an increase of business in every port except that of Philadelphia, far exceeding the proportionate increase of population. Taking the last year of Mr. Adams's administration, as the one most favorable to the Opposition, and it would be seen that, at Boston, the increase of importation was five millions of dollars in value; in New York, the increase was thirty-seven millions; in Baltimore, above two millions; in Charleston, more than double; in New Orleans, double, and a million and a half over. Philadelphia, the seat of the great bank, was the only place that exhibited a decline; all the rest exhibited a vast improvement, and the further off from the Philadelphia protector the better. The case of Charleston was particularly striking. The commerce of that city regularly declined from year to year, under the withering influence of the high tariff policy, during the administration of Mr. Adams, and the presence of a branch bank of the great regulator. It declined for four years; and then rapidly recovered under the administration of General Jackson; and, in the year of ruin was double the amount of the last year of Mr. Adams's time.

Mr. B. referred to the exports, and imports of specie, to show the further superiority of the year of ruin over the finest year of Mr. Adams's administration, or even the whole of it put together. His averment was, that the gain on the import of specie over the export, was, for the year 1837, four millions and a quarter of dollars, while, for the whole four years of Mr. Adams's administration, the gain was but one million. On these points he exhibited these tables:

	Imports.	Exports.
1825	$6,150,130	$8,797,955
1826	6,880,960	4,703,553
1827	8,152,130	8,014,880
1828	7,489,741	8,243,476

Making a total of about 30 millions and a half of imports, and about 29 millions and a half of exports. The same test for the year of ruin, exhibited $10,954,431 for the imports, and $6,714,000 for the exports.

Pursuing the test of the comparative prosperity of the two periods, Mr. B. came to the sales of the public lands, which stood thus:

1825	$1,205,068
1826	1,128,617
1827	1,318,105
1828	1,221,357
1837	7,004,438

Here again the year of ruin appears, said Mr B. in victorious contrast with the whole period of Mr Adams's administration. The sales of the single year are equal to six years of such sales as occurred from 1825 to 1828. The sales in Indiana alone, during this year of ruin, exceeded the sales of the best year in Mr. Adams' time, for they amount to $1, 565,390. The same may nearly be said of Illionis, where the sales for 1837 amount to $1,266,775.—The whole of these sales were for hard money; for the Treasury order was in full operation during the whole year. The entire sum of seven millions was received in specie, and the half of it after the banks had suspended payment. This fact was the fullest vindication of that order. It showed the error of all the calculations which were made upon the effect of that order. It showed that the farmers had no difficulty in getting hard money to buy lands. The quantity sold in 1837 was bought by farmers, and not by speculators. The Treasury order expelled the speculators, with their bales of borrowed bank notes, from the field.—It operated as a pre-emption law in favor of cultivators. It is now operating as a pre-emption law in their favor, and, as such, ought to be sustained and supported by all the friends of the settlers. The respectable Legislature of Indiana had passed resolutions against this order; but the resolutions were founded in mistake, as the land sales of the year and of their own State will fully prove. All that are in favor of settlers against speculators should be in favor of that order; for hard money payments is the only thing which can put the farmer above the competition of the bank facilty purchasers.

Mr. B. then exhibited the detailed statement of the sales of the public lands for 1837, to show that under the operation of the Treasury order, and in the year of ruin, the prosperity of the farming interest, as indicated by their ability to purchase, and to pay for, public lands, was in the ratio of six to one over that of Mr. Adams's time.

Statement showing the amount of the sales of the public lands during the year 1837.

States and Territories.	Purchase money.
Ohio	$591,283
Indiana	1,565,390
Illinois	1,266,778
Missouri	828,452
Alabama	475,918
Mississippi	320,660
Louisiana	283,696
Michigan	966,106
Arkansas	353,820
Wisconsin Territory	223,476
Florida Territory	125,852
Total	$7,004,538

The ruin of the currency was the next topic which Mr B. took up. No money was the cry. Commerce, labor, industry of every kind, stagnant, languishing, paralyzed for want of money to put the wheels of business in motion! Such is the lamentation which fills this chamber, and is re-echoed every where. But is it true? Is it true that the country is destitute of money, or only that banks and capitalists have locked it up, and laid it away, to create fictitious scarcity, and thereby aid politicians in promoting discontent and in accomplishing a political revolution? This is the question, and let authentic facts answer it. What is the actual amount of currency, paper as well as specie, now in existence in our country? The most recent, and authentic, estimates will place the amount at about one hundred and seventy millions of dollars; namely, eighty millions of specie, and ninety five millions of bank notes.—The specie was computed at that amount a year ago and has been increased near five millions during the year 1837—the year of ruin, and is now daily increasing; the bank notes now in actual circulation are computed at ninety five millions by the gentleman in the Treasury Department, charged with collecting the returns and expositions of the banks, and who has made out this statement at my special request, to be used upon this occasion. Precise accuracy he knew to be unattainable, but a close approximation to the true amount is easily accomplished where publicity of bank reports are so general as they now are. The quantum of one hundred and seventy millions may then be assumed as the amount of the currency now in existence in the U. States. How will this amount compare with periods proclaimed to have been prosperous, and held up for our unceasing admiration and gratitude? There are two of those periods, each marking the termination of a National Bank charter, and each presenting us with the actual results of the operations of those institutions upon the general currency, and each replete with lessons of instruction applicable to the present day, and to the present state of things. The first of these periods is the year 1811, when the first National Bank had run its career of twenty years, and was permitted by Congress to expire upon its own limitation. I take for my guide the estimate of Mr. Lloyed, then a Senator in Congress from the State of Massachusetts, whose dignity of character and amenity of manners is so pleasingly remembered by those who served with him here, and whose intelligence and accuracy entitled his statements to the highest degree of credit. That eminent Senator estimated the total currency of the country, at the expiration of the charter of the first National Bank, at sixty millions of dollars, to wit: ten millions specie, and fifty millions in bank notes. Now compare the two quantities, and mark the result. Our population has precisely doubled itself since 1811. The increase of our currency should, therefore, upon the same principle of increase, be the double of what it then was; yet it is three times as great as it then was! The next period which challenges our attention is the veto session of 1832, when the second Bank of the United States, according to the opinion of its eulogists, had carried the currency to the ultimate point of perfection. What was the amount then? According to the estimate of a Senator from Massachusetts, then and now a member of this body, [Mr. WEBSTER,] then a member of the Finance committee, and with every access to the best information, the whole amount of currency was then estimated at about 100 millions; to wit: 20 millions in specie, and 75 to 80 millions in bank notes. The increase of our population since that time is estimated at twenty per cent.; so that the increase of currency, upon the the basis of increased population, should also be 20 per cent. This would give an increase of 20 millions of dollars, making, in the whole, 120 millions. Thus our currency in actual existence, is nearly one third more than either the ratio of 1811 or of 1832 would give. Thus, we have actually about 50 millions more, in this season of ruin and destitution, than we should have, if supplied only in the ratio of what we possessed at the two periods of what is celebrated as the best condition of the currency, and most prosperous condition of the country. So much for quantity; now for the solidity of the currency at these respective periods. How stands the question of solidity? Sir, it stands thus: In 1811, five paper dollars to one of silver; in 1832, four to one; in 1838, one to one as near as it can be! Thus, the comparative solidity of the currency is infinitely preferable to what it ever was before; for the increase, under the sagacious policy of General Jackson, has taken place precisely where it was needed—at the bottom and not at the top; at the foundation, and not in the roof; at the base, and not at the apex. Our paper currency has increased but little, we may say nothing, upon the bases of 1811 and 1832; our specie has increased immeasureably; no less than eight fold, since 1811, and four fold since 1832. The whole increase is specie; and of that we have 70 millions more than in 1811, and 60 millions more than in 1832. Such are the fruits of General Jackson's policy which we only have to persevere in for a few years, to have our country as amply supplied with gold and silver as France and Holland are; that France and Holland in which gold is borrowed at 3 per cent. per annum, while we often borrow paper money at three per cent. a month.

But there is no specie. Not a nine-pence to be got for a servant; not a pycayune for a beggar; not a ten cent piece for the post office. Such is the assertion: but how far is it true? Go to the banks, and present their notes at their counter, and it is all too true. No gold, no silver, no copper to be had there in redemption of their solemn promises to pay.—Metephorically, if not literally speaking, a demand for specie at the counter of a bank might bring to the unfortunate applicant more kicks than coppers. But change the direction of the demand; go to the brokers; present the bank note there; no sooner said than done; gold and silver spring forth in any quantity; the notes are cashed; you are thanked for your custom, invited to return again; and thus, the counter of the broker, and not the counter of the bank, becomes the place for the redemption of the notes of the bank. The only part of the transaction that remains to be told, is the per centum which is shaved off! And, whoever will submit to that shaving, can have all the bank notes cashed which he can carry to them. Yes, Mr President, the brokers, and not the bankers, now redeem the bank notes. There is no dearth of specie for that purpose. They have enough to cash all the notes of the banks, and all the Treasury notes of the Government into the bargain. Look at their placards!—not a village, not a city, not a town in the Union in which the sign boards do not salute the eye of the passenger, inviting him to come in and exchange his bank notes, and Treasury notes, for gold and silver. And why cannot the banks redeem, as well as the brokers? Why can they not redeem their own notes? Because a VETO has issued from the city of Philadelphia, and because a political revolution is to be effected by injuring the country, and then charging the injury upon the folly and wickedness of the Republican Administrations. This is the reason, and the sole reason. The Bank of the United States, its affiliated institutions, and its political confederates, are the sole obstacles to the resumption of specie payments. They alone prevent the resumption. It is they who are now in terror lest the resumption shall begin and to prevent it, we hear the real shout, and feel the real application of the rallying cry, so pathetically uttered on this floor by the Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. WEBSTER,]—ONCE MORE TO THE BREACH, DEAR FRIENDS, ONCE MORE!

Yes, Mr President, the cause of the non-resumption of specie payments is now plain and undeniable. It is as plain as the sun at high noon, in a clear sky. No two opinions can differ about it, how much tongues may differ. The cause of not resuming is known, and the cause of suspension will soon be known, likewise. Gentlemen of the Opposition charge the suspension upon the folly, the wickedness, the insanity the misrule, and misgovernment of the outlandish Administration, as they classically call it; expressions which apply to the people who created the Administrations which have been so much vilified, and who have sanctioned their policy by repeated elections,. The Opposition charge the suspension to them—to their policy—to their acts—to the veto of 1832—the removal of the deposites of 1833—the Treasury order of 1836—and the demand for specie for the Federal Treasury. This is the charge of the politicians, and of all who follow the lead, and obey the impulsion of the denationalized Bank of the United States. But what say others whose voice should be potential and even omnipotent, on this question? What say the New York city banks, where the suspension began, and whose example was alleged for the sole cause of supension by all the rest? What say these banks, whose position is at the fountain head of knowledge, and whose answer for themselves is an answer for all. What say they? Listen and you shall hear! for I hold in my hand a report of a committee of these banks made under an official injunction, by their highest officers, and deliberately approved by all the city institutions. It is signed by Messrs Albert Gallatin, George Newbold, C. C. Lawrence, C. Heyer, J. J. Palmer, Preserved Fish, and G. A. Worth; seven gentlemen of known and established character, and not more than one out of seven politically friendly to the late and present Administrations of the Federal Government. This is their report:

"The immediate causes which thus compelled the banks of the city of New York to suspend specie payments, on the 10th of May last, are well known. The simultaneous withdrawing of the large public deposites, and of excessive foreign credits, combined with the great and unexpected fall in the price of the principal article of our exports, with an import of corn and bread stuffs, such as had never before occurred, and with the western States, to make the usual and expected remittances, did at one and the same time, fall principally and necessarily, on the greatest commercial emporium of the Union. After a long and most arduous struggle, during which the banks, though not altogether unsuccessfully, resisting the imperative foreign demand for the precious metals, were gradually deprived of a great portion of their specie; some unfortunate incidents of a *local* nature, operating in concert with other previous exciting causes produced distrust and panic, and finally one of those general ruins, which, if continued, no banks that issue paper money payable on demand, can ever resist; and which soon put it out of the power of those of this city to sustain specie payments. The example was followed by the Banks throughout the whole country, with as much *rapidity* as the news of the suspension in New York reached them, without waiting for an *actual run*, and principally, if not exclusively, on the alleged *groundless* of the effects to be apprehended form that suspension.—Thus, whilst the New York city banks were almost *drained* of their specie, those in other places preserved the *amount* which they held before the final catastrophe.

Resuming his remarks, Mr. B. repeated, this is what they say! These are the reasons as-

signed by those bankers for the stoppage! and what are they? They are, 1. The simultaneous withdrawing of the deposites; 2. Excessive importations of foreign goods on credit; 3. Fall in the price of cotton; 4. Importation of wheat and flour; 5. Some unfortunate incidents of a local nature; of which the death, by supposed suicide, of one of the bank presidents, may be considered as the principal.—These are the reasons! and what becomes now of the Philadelphia cry, re-echoed by politicians, and subaltern banks, against the ruinous measures of the Administration? Not a measures of the Administration mentioned! not one alluded to! Not a word about the Treasury order; nor charter; not a word about the removal of the deposites from the Bank of the United States; not a word about the specie policy of the Administration! Not one word about any act of the Government, except that distribution act, disguised as a deposite law, which was a measure of Congress and not of the Administration, and the work of the opponents and not the friends of the Administration, and which encountered its only opposition in the ranks of those friends, I opposed it, with some half dozen others; and among my grounds of opposition one was, that it would endanger the deposite banks, especially the New York city deposite banks, that it would reduce them to the alternative of choosing between breaking their customers, and being broken themselves. This was the origin of that act—the work of the Opposition on this floor; and now we find that very act to be the cause which led to the suspension of specie payments. Thus, the Administration is absolved. Truth has preformed its office. A false accusation is rebuked and silenced. Censure falls where it is due; and the authors of the mischief stand exposed in the double operation of having done the mischief, and then chaged it upon the heads of the innocent.

But gentlemen of the Opposition say, there can be no resumption until Congress "ACTS UPON THE CURRENCY." Until Congress acts upon the currency! that is the phrase! and it comes from Philadelphia; and the translation of it is, that there shall be no resumption until Congress submits to Mr. Biddle's bank, and re-charters that institution. This is the language from Philadelphia, and the meaning of the language; but, happily, a different voice issues from the city of New York! The authentic notification is issued from the banks of that city pledging themselves to resume by the 10th day of May. They declare their ability to resume and to continue specie payments, and declare they have nothing to fear, except from "DELIBERATE HOSTILITY"—an hostility for which they allege there can be no motive—but of which they delicately intimate there is danger. Philadelphia is distinctly unveiled as the seat of this danger. The resuming banks fear hostility—DELIBERATE ACTS HOSTILITY—from that quarter. They fear nothing from the hostility, or folly, or wickedness of this Administration. They fear nothing from the Sub-Treasury bill, They fear Mr. Biddle's bank, and nothing else but his bank, with its confederates and subalterns. They mean to resume, and Mr. Biddle means they shall not.—Henceforth two flags will be seen hoisted from two great cities. The New York flag will have the word RESUMPTION inscibed upon it; the Philadelphia flag will bear the inscription of NON-RESUMPTION, and DESTRUCTION TO ALL RESUMING BANKS.—Under the one, or the other, of these two flags, all other banks, all citizens, and each political party, will be found arranged. The whole country will divide between them, and no neutrals will be seen. In that great division, I assume to assign no one to a place. I leave it to each to find, and to take his own position. Of political parties, so far as chiefs are concerned, we can all see that their places are already taken. The Federal gentlemen are under the flag of NON-RESUMPTION; the Republicans under the flag of RESUMPTION. My best wishes attend this latter flag; and, if need be, I shall be ready to give it a lift, and even to strain a point to help it on to victory.

I have carefully observed the conduct of the leading banks in the United States. The New York banks, and the principal deposite banks, had a cause for stopping which no others can plead, or did plead. I announced that cause, not once, but many times, on this floor; not only during the passage of the distribution law, but during the discussion of those famous land bills, which passed this chamber, and one of which ordered a peremptory distribution of sixty-four millions, by not only taking what was in the Treasury, but by reaching back and taking all the proceeds of the land sales for years preceding. I then declared in my place and that repeatedly, that the banks, having lent this money under our instigation, if called upon to re-imburse it in this manner, must be reduced to the alternative of breaking their customers, or of being broken themselves. When the N. York banks stopped, I made great allowances for them; but I could not justify others for the rapidity with which they followed their example, and still less can I justify them for their tardiness in following the example of the same banks in resuming. Now that the New York banks have come forward to redeem their obligations, and have shown that sensibility to their own honor, and that regard for the punctual performance of their promises, which once formed the pride and glory of the merchant's and the banker's character, I feel the deepest anxiety for their success in the great contest which is to ensue. Their enemy is a cunning and a powerful one, and as wicked and unscrupulous as it is cunning and strong. Twelve years ago, the president of that bank which now forbids other banks to resume, declared in an official communication to the Finance Committee of this body, "that there were but few State banks which the Bank of the United States could not DESTROY by an exertion of its POWER." Since that time it has become more powerful; and, besides its political strength and its allied institutions, and its exhaustless mine of resurrection notes, it is computed by its friends to wield a power of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars! all at the beck and nod of one single man! for his automation directors are not even thought of. The wielding of this immense power, and its fatal direction to the destruction of the resuming banks, presents the prospect of a fearful conflict ahead. Many of the local banks will doubtless perish in it; many individuals will be ruined; much mischief will be done to the commerce and to the business of different places; and all the destruction that is accommplished will be charged upon some act of the Administration—no matter what—for whatever is given out from the Philadelphia head is incontinently repeated by all the obsequious followers, until the signal is given to open upon some new cry.

The ruin of the exchanges, both foreign and domestic, was the next topic of lamentation which Mr B. examined. He said that the short interval which had elapsed since the extra session had put an end to one branch of this lamentation—the branch of the foregn exchanges. At that session nothing but the recharter of the National Bank could turn the foreign exchanges in our favor, which, in May, were 22 against us. Gentlemen were just as positive of that at the extra session, as they now are of the present total perdition of the country; yet in three brief months, and left to the operations of commerce, foreign exchange has regulated itself! and is now at 4 or 5 per cent. nominal, giving a real difference in our favor of 5 or 6 per cent. If the Congress had yielded to the clamor got up for the recharter of the National Bank at the extra session, with what exultation would not this chamber, and the whole Union, have rung! We should never have heard the last of it. As it is, the word FOREIGN exchange is not even mentioned. That branch of the lamentation has ceased. It is DOMESTIC exchanges which now engross all concern. The revival of the great regulator is indispensable to their restoration. To hear these gentlemen, it it would be supposed that domestic exchanges were never deranged before; that during the existence of the National Bank, all moneyed exchanges were level, and equal, and equable thoughout the Union. Alas! that human memory is so short and treacherous. I have in my hand, sir, a comparative statement of domestic exchanges, in the bank note department, for the glorious year of 1826, when the Federal Administration was in the middle of its reign—when the federal Bank was in its meridian splendor—when the Senior from Kentucky, who now mourns the ruin of all things [Mr. Clay] was in the Department of State—and when all the present orators of wo, or woful orators, as the case may be, rejoiced in the plenitude of power which their party then possessed, and celebrated the felicity of man on earth. This comparative table is made up from the prices current of Philadelphia—from the very seat and citadel of the great regulator itself—and what does it say? Listen to it, and it will tell you.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, from 2 to 21-1 per cent. discount in December, 1826; from 11-2 to 2 in February, 1838.—New York city, par then, and par now.—Country banks of New York, 11-2 to 2 per cent. discount then; par now. Baltimore, 1-2 then; 3-4 now. Western Virginia, 4 to 5 discount then; 21-2 to 3 now. North Carolina, 21-2 to 5 then; 2 1-2 to 3 now. South Carolina, 11-2 to 2 then; 21-2 to 3 now. Georgia, 2 1-2 to 3 then; 3 1-2 to 4 now. Alabama, 10 to 15 then; 9 to 91-2 now. Louisiana, 5 to 6 then; 4 now. Mississippi, 10 to 16 then; 15 now. Tennessee, 10 to 20 then; 121-2 now. Ohio, from 4 to 6 then; 3 1-2 to 4 now. Kentucky—(and at the name of Kentucky, Mr. B. raised his voice, and repeated the name with great emphasis)—Kentucky, from 45 to 55, and from 55 to 35 per cent. discount then; from 31-2 to 4 discount now! Let no gentleman suppose there is any mistake of figures in this reference to Kentucky. There is more than one person present who was then in Kentucky, and knows that 50 per cent. was the common difference of exchange against her currency.

I myself travelled in Kentucky in that period and know the fact, and often saw the bills of travellers and others made out double—so much in specie, and so much in Kentucky paper and the latter precisely the double of the former. Such is the result of the comparison between the year 1826 and the year 1838; in almost every instance decidedly in favor of the present day, and in the case of Kentucky ten to one more favorable to her now than then. Yet this Senate is to be lectured, and the people of the United States to be terrified, with a tale of the ruin of these exchanges, brought about by the misrule of a senseless, wicked, impracticable, and outlandish Administration. Such is the result; the same in exchanges as in commerce and in every thing else; the country incomparably better off than it ever was before. And yet grave Senators, or Senators who ought to be grave, are seen to rise in their places, compose their faces for the expression of wo, attune their voices for the communication of lamentable sounds, and then enact the part of Volney, sitting upon the ruins of Palmyra, and bewail the downfall of states and empires.

I will grant you, continued Mr. B. that domestic exchanges are deranged at present—much deranged, but not so much so as in 1826; and why are they deranged now? Because specie payments are suspended; let specie payments be resumed, and domestic exchanges instantly regulate themselves, and effect the regulation upon the simple and eternal principle of the expense of freight and insurance in the transportation of metallic money. The freight and insurance of silver, between any two extreme points in the United States, is 2 per cent.; and that is the fair exchange on silver, between the extremeties of the Union. The exchange on gold is less than half what it is on silver, the freight being so much less; and in addition to all these arguments in favor of a gold currency, that of being the best regulator of exchange, is one of those which presents itself to the mind of every political economist.

Mr. B. would make a few observations upon this subject of domestic exchanges. It was a subject on which every body had got to talking within a few years past, and which was now thrust into every argument upon the question of currency and finance. All this has grown up since the Bank of the United States had undertaken to regulate these exchanges. More had been said and written on this subject since Mr. Biddle became president of the National Bank than in two hundred years before; more in fact than had been said upon it since the day that John Cabot first came in sight of the North American coast. And why? Because in the administration of that bank, immediately after Mr Cheves left it, commenced the abuse and perversion of the business of exchange, which was soon imitated by local banks, until it has now become a means of extorting usury, transcending all other means of extortion, and brought to bear upon people who wish to borrow money, and not to sell bills, and many of whom never heard of a bill of exchange until they learnt that it was the only way in which money could be got out of a bank. The Legislature of Indiana has just made examinations upon this subject which show the nature of the abuse; but the practice of it was inconsiderable in that State compared to what it was in other places. The returns of the deposit banks, and of the Bank of the United States, show the extent of the practice: and referring to the last of these returns made before the suspension of specie payments, and the mass of dealings in these bills, and their excessive disproportion to ordinary loans, becomes impressively striking. I could name a bank, an interior one, not in a great city, nor even on a great river, in which the purchase of bills was $690,000, while the loans in the old way, on notes, were but $4,728 and 14 cents!

[Mr. BUCHANAN and other Senators here asked for the name of the Bank.]

Mr. B. said his object was to expose a general practice, and not to exhibit particular instances; but as the name of this bank was called for, he would give it with the leave of the young Senator from Ohio [Mr. ALLEN]; it was the bank in the town of his residence, Chillicothe. But why mention particular instances where the practice is general? The returns of the Bank of the United States show that twenty odd millions were often out in domestic bills of exchange; the last returns of the deposite banks, before they suspended, showed that they had forty-four millions out in that way; nine of them only had twenty-two millions in these bills; and in looking over the column of suspended debts, it is seen that default in payment chiefly occurred on this description of debts. Much of this is an abuse of exchange. Much of it is a mere mode of covering usurious loans. A citizen is forced to give a bill when he only wants to borrow; if he got the money as a loan on his note, he would pay nothing but interest, but getting it on a bill he has to pay exchange in addition to interest, and then commission besides. Where the citizen is obliged to have the money, the bank can put the exchange at what it pleases, and so practice extortion and usury to any extent that it is willing. The business, as an abuse, began with the Bank of the United States under the administration of Mr. Biddle. It was one of my original objections against this bank. Its branches were engines for practising this abuse; and its own friends were among the first that ever complained to me about it. In the reform of the banking system, to the necessity of which the public mind is now waking up, this abuse of the business of domestic exchanges is entitled to the first notice. It is a vast system of usury, extortion and oppression of the community, a total perversion of the business of a bank, and a source of enormous and illicit gains, enabling them, after dividing the vast profits, to give to their presidents and cashier, in many instances, salaries transcending those of our Heads of Departments, Vice-President, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. B. then adverted to the ruin of prices, which had figured so largely in gentlemen's speeches on the calamities of the country.—Property, produce, labor—every thing, according to them, was now without price. But how was it in the fine time of Mr. Adams's administration? Compare the prices of the two periods. Pork, then $1 25 per hundred, in the western country; wheat, some 30 odd cents per bushel; flour, $3 a barrel; cotton, 8 or 9 cents a pound; and every thing else in the same proportion. The people remember all this, and read with astonishment the distress harangues which go forth from this floor. They know very well that all prices are better now, even when reduced to the specie standard, than they were in the time of the national bank, and under the Federal Administration. They have memory, and can recollect ten or twelve years back. Memory is the lowest attribute of the mind. It belongs even to irrational animals—to cattle. And yet the Federal gentlemen do not seem to know that the people have memory much less reason and judgment; and here is the fault, or the misfortune, of the gentlemen of the Federal party. They believe they monopolize all the intelligence of the country; and by consequence, that the people knew nothing, and will have to believe all they hear; and, thereupon, they tell them most incredible things.—Now this belief of a monopoly of all the intelligence extant, would be a very sweet conceit to indulge in privately, or even to point a Bacchanalian song, or grace a barbecue speech, or to swell the exultation of midnight orgies; but it is fatal to act upon it in the business of life.—The fate of the panic-makers of 1833, should warn them of that! when every panic-making candidate for the Presidency, instead of killing Jackson and Van Buren, killed himself off of the list of candidates! And when the tug of war came, they were found to be, what the broken bank notes are in the Treasury,—*an unavailable fund!* So may it be again. The people have memory, and knowledge, and reason, and judgment; and it will not do for politicians to treat them as wanton boys do robins, when they throw them gravel in place of bread. The people know their own condition, and they see through the conduct of others. The farmers who were selling their produce in 1826 for the one-third, the one-half, or the three-fourths of what they are getting for it now, will not believe in the ruin of prices with which politicians assail their ears.

Mr. B. finished the comparison, or rather the contrasts, between the year of Republican *ruin*, and the period of Federal *prosperity*, with the expression of his confident belief that the fallacy of all the gentlemen's lamentations had been completely shown. There was no ruin, but in their own imaginations. The year 1837, tho' not equal in the general activity of business to the bloated over-action of 1836, was yet transcendently superior to any year of Mr. Adams's administration. Making a due allowance for an increase of population, and the superiority was still far beyond that increase.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, April 17, 1838.

Particular Notice.

The Subscribers to the Democrat who are in arrears for one year or more are respectfully requested to settle the same speedily. All indebted for Advertising or Job Work will oblige the subscriber by paying up immediately. C. W. MILLETT.

April 10, 1838.

The intelligence that reaches us from every part of this State indicates that the people are aroused—that the democracy are rallying around the standard of equal rights with a spirit of union and determination that cannot be resisted. The death knell of federalism is booming through the air and is reechoed from every valley and mountain and hill top. For this manifestation of the spirit that is now abroad we must thank our opponents in part. They have furnished the proof of the state of the public mind. Heretolore, in most of our towns, the election of town officers, has not been considered a party affair. Other considerations have usually influenced the result. But this year the federalists elated with their temporary success determined to establish themselves in every town office where they possessed the power or could steal a march upon the democrats. Their organ at Augusta issued the mandate in a tone of assumed moderation, and this was followed by secret circulars sent throughout the State urging upon that party the importance of securing the principal offices in the towns as being likely to have an important influence upon the fall elections. The secrecy which they have recently found so beneficial, was not fully kept in the present instance, and the people took the alarm. The democracy were aroused, and prepared themselves for the contest, and the result has been most disastrous to those who projected this scheme for perpetuating their power.—They waked up the wrong passenger. The spring elections show a succession of democratic triumphs cheering to the friends of equal rights and humiliating to the bank satellites. Now we are disposed to make all reasonable allowances for personal popularity, local and private feelings, and there will then remain enough of sure ax to afford us the strongest encouragement and the most cheering prospects of success at the fall elections. The reactions if not unanimous are decidedly in our favor and should stimulate our friends to perseverance, unanimity and harmonious exertion. Even if these town elections did not afford the most conclusive evidence of the onward progress of our cause and principles, there are two instances which show most conclusively which way the current is setting. We allude to the election in Portland which we have before noticed, which was strictly a party question and showed a democratic gain of more than two hundred votes since the last fall election, even in this strong hold of federalism and bank influence. The recent election in Lincoln Congressional District, although it has resulted in the success of the federal candidate, yet is in fact a democratic triumph.—In the towns composing that District, Kent had last fall nearly a thousand votes more than all others, and not withstanding the discouraging effect of such a majority against them, the democrats of the District have obtained a net gain of between four and five hundred since last fall, more than enough to have elected the democratic Governor. In view of these results we have reason to be encouraged and confident that at the next election federalism will be swept from the places it now holds and our State be redeemed from the mortification of being under its sway.

Mr. Biddle has given the Banks to understand that they must not resume specie payments at present under pain of his displeasure. The reason appears to be that he is not prepared for a resumption on the part of the U. S. Bank, and as he said at the time of the suspension that one of his objects in suspending was that he might lead the way in an early resumption, it is not his pleasure that others should resume while his Bank is in a state of suspension. Besides if the banks were to resume and confidence to be restored it might affect unpleasantly the schemes and operations of the federal party. The secret of their success is in the distress of the commercial part of the community and the stagnation of business. Were these evils removed there would be no hope of extorting from the people a National Bank, or perpetuating the tyranny of the Aristocracy. How long will the people continue to prostrate themselves under the ear of this political Juggernaut for the miserable pleasure of being crushed by it. The agent of the U. S. Bank having visited Boston, the Banks there have had a meeting and voted that it is not expedient to resume at present, and it is expected that the Banks of Boston will control those of the rest of New England. These things are worthy of the attentive consideration of the people. The Banks are in doubt whose voice they shall obey, that of the people who after long and patient endurance are expecting and demanding that some regard should be had to their convenience and wants, or that of the Bank politicians who threaten them with destruction if they are not subservient to their selfish schemes of aggrandizement. They are called upon to choose whom they will serve and they are in doubt which is the most powerful of the two. Will the people permit Bank despotism to wage open warfare with them for power and to threaten their servants with destruction, with impunity? Will the people of this State permit the Bank at Philadelphia to control our State institutions in defiance of our laws and in violation of the rights of the people? The Banks may choose their master, but unless they choose wisely they may yet learn that there is a limit to the forbearance of the people and that they will not tamely see the power wrested from their hands.

MR BENTON'S SPEECH. We commence in this week's paper the publication of Mr. Benton's Speech on the Sub Treasury bill, to which we invite the careful attention of all those of our readers who wish to know the objections brought against this measure, and the complete refutation of them. No man in Congress deals more in facts than Mr Benton. He proves his positions by incontrovertible evidence. His speeches are to the understandings and common sense of the people, and contrast favorably with the rantings and declamation of many of the opposition orators.

From the Lincoln Patriot.

THE ELECTION.

455 DEMOCRATIC NETT GAIN SINCE THE SEPTEMBER ELECTION!

The corrected returns which we publish below, from the whole District, fully justify us in repeating what we said in our last, that right nobly have the Democracy of "Old Lincoln" sustained themselves and their cause. It is true that the federalists have elected Edward Robinson—*but by only 44 majority.* How does this look in a District where the Federal candidate for Governor (Kent) at the September election, received *nine hundred and seventy one* votes over ALL. With this formidable majority before them to surmount, the Democrats entered the contest, and, one would suppose, with hardly a *chance* for success, even if the federalists used no exertion. But the Federalists did use every exertion and means which they could devise to get their voters to the polls—and the vote shows that their whole strength was out, and then they barely elected their candidate. This result cannot fail of being a source of deep mortification to the Federalists, and of gratification to the Democrats.

We here publish a calculation made up from the vote cast at the annual election in September last, and from the vote cast at the late election for Member of Congress, by which we give the Democratic Nett Gain at the last election, and also the majority of Mr Robinson.—The result of this calculation plainly shows, that although the Democracy of "Old Lincoln" were *defeated* at the late election, *THEY WERE NOT BEATEN!* Here is the calculation, figures will not lie:—

At the September election, 1837, the towns which compose Lincoln Congressional District, cast the following aggregate vote:

	Democratic. PARKS.	*Federal.* KENT.	*Scat.*
In 29 towns,	3260	4276	45
45 scat.			
Aggregate vote Sept,	3305		

Kent's majority, 971

At the Election for Representative to Congress, April 2, 1838, the towns which compose Lincoln Congressional District, cast the following vote:

	Dem. McCrate	*Federal.* Robinson.	*Federal.* Farley.	*Dem.* Scat.
29 towns,	3554	4129	213	276
(dem. scat.)	276	(Farley)	213	
	3826	4129		
(whole Democratic)	3826			

516 Federal plurality.

Federal plurality for Kent, Sept. 1837, - - 971
Federal plurality, (Robinson and Farley's vote united) in April, 1838, - - - - 516

DEMORATIC NETT GAIN 455

We have above clearly exhibited, by figures, a Democratic nett gain of 455 votes at the late election. We will now show by what a meagre majority Robinson is elected, and let our readers see how much reason the Portland Advertiser, Bath Telegraph, and other federal papers have for their shouts of victory:—

The whole number of votes given are 8168—necessary to a choice 4085, viz;

John D. McCrate has	3550
Edward Robinson "	4129
William J. Farley "	213
Democratic scattering	276

Divide by 2)8168 whole number,

4084 one half of the whole.
add 1

4085 necessary to a choice.

Edward Robinson has 4129
Necessary to a choice 4085

Robinson's majority is 44

With what kind of grace the Portland Advertiser can shout "*Great Whig Gain,*" "*Lincoln Regenerated,*" "*Another Revolution,*" and such like acclamations of joy, we leave the candid reader to judge—and doubt not they will think with us, that *one more SUCH RE-*

a repeal, and this too, after all the drumming

ACTION, one more SUCH VICTORY, and the Federal Whigs of Lincoln Congressional District will find themseves in a minority.

From the Eastern Argus.

THE BANKS AND THE PEOPLE.

From the period when the Banks suspended specie payment to the present moment, the people have exercised a degree of forbearance and kindness towards those institutions, which they had no reason to expect, and no right to ask. Although the necessity for a suspension was seriously doubted by many, and the event regarded as a main link in the chain of policy of the federal party, no effort of any moment has been made to embarrass the Banks—but, on the contary, every thing has been done that could be, to sustain them. The manner in which every effort at resumption has been met in certain quarters, and the efforts made to stave off that desirable event, must satisfy every reasonable and unprejudiced man, that even if the suspension was not originally a political measure, the continuance of it is most emphatically so. Since all the causes which were alledged to justify the suspension have passed away, and a sufficient time has elapsed to enable every well conducted Bank to be in a situation to resume, the public are justly impatient of the existing state of things, and call loudly and earnestly for a change for the better,

No man who has examined the subject with an impartial and scrutinizing eye, (we care not what his politics are) can have failed to be satisfied that there is no longer any adequate cause for the continuance of the suspension—that the Banks could resume if they were disposed—and that in refusing to do so, they are playing the *politician* and not the *financier*. The federal party, whose members control the great part of the Banks, has resolved upon having another National Bank, if it can be obtained by any means in its power. Experience has satisfied that party that the great mass of the American people are opposed in principle to such an institution, and that they will never yield their opposition to any thing short of a conviction that it is indispensible to the proper regulation of the currency. The Bank party say that all the arguments they have been able to advance have failed of their intended effect, and that it is only by "SUFFERING" that the people can be brought to yield their well-founded objections to an institution which, once firmly established, would rule the country with a rod of iron. That "SUFFERING" is now in the process of infliction, through the continuance of an irredeemable paper currency. Many of the Banks are anxious and prepared to resume—but the United States Bank, with its immense capital and power, controlling the Banks in Philadelphia and a portion of those in Boston, not only refuses to resume itself, but threatens those who do with its high displeasure. This latter fact is getting to be well understood now by all parties—and the Bank is receiving, as it deserves, the execrations of all honest men.

The federal "*regulature of the currency*" is the only bar to a resumption. But those State Banks which are sound must disregard Mr. Biddle and his threats—they must resume, and the rotten Banks *must go by the board*, THE SOONER THE BETTER. The community are tired of waiting—and they will change their course the moment they become satisfied that their forbearance is misunderstood, and unappreciated. If the State Banks will consent to be used by Biddle as political instruments, they must not expect the continued favor and confidence of the people—if they *can* resume but are inclined *not to they must be forced*. If they are to become political engines, in good earnest, the sooner they are exterminated, the better. We have always been for sustaining the State Banks—they have been sustained through their troubles—and now it is their bounden duty to repay the people for their forbearance and aid, *by resuming specie payments forthwith*. To obtain further confidence, they must show themselves worthy of that which has already been bestowed.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Resumption.—This is the great topic of conversation and resolve. As might be expected, many men cannot see how it is to be done, but sagacious financiers can see that there is no avoiding it. Resumption is spoken of as a great effort; but in truth, if the Banks but stand still, it will come about of itself. Specie has just begun to arrive freely, and yet now American gold is only 11-4 prem. and Mexican dollars 1-2 to 1 per cent. The large importations of the next thirty days will carry it down to par, and nothing but the fact of its being a legal tender for debts will keep it from going quite below par. Indeed, if the banks were only to say they would not take it on deposite, it would be below par,—the law notwithstanding. This will be done by laws above all human control. If only the Banking institutions of the country had been properly managed, the whole country would have been ready to resume within sixty days. The country is ready as it is. Only the Banks are not ready. The whole Atlantic coast at least, only waits for the Banks, and we say unhesitatingly, that all those Banks on the Atlantic, which are able to pay *at all*, are able to pay *specie*. What more favorable circumstances do they want than they have already? Would they want a more convenient season? What can be more convenient then the time when bills on England are 4 to 5 per cent premium, or in other words, four per cent below actual par? What time can be more convenient than that, when specie is coming into the country from all quarters? Can there ever be less danger that the stream will flow from us than while it is flowing upon us. As to internal exchanges, it is suspension and dishonesty which make all the trouble, and to perpetuate suspension would be to increase, not to diminish that evil. It will exist, and probably grow, until resumption cures it. Look at Mississippi at Tennessee—their crop all sold and their exchanges worse than before a bale of it was brought to market. And yet those infatuated States are made to believe by their banks, that all they want is "another crop." If they had another crop, and should treat it as they have the last, the rate of exchange between those States and specie paying places, would be fifty, if not seventy per cent. Let us not be deluded by such logic, held by Banks, it is true, have mismanaged the trusty committed to them, until it is be yond their power to resume at present, and their constituents, ever to resume. If Banks here talk in this style, it is because those particular institutions are in the condition of the Western Banks, and cannot pay at all. If they can pay in the paper of good Banks, in stocks, in bills of exchange, or any thing else, they can pay coin. If they have bills on England, they can import more specie dollars for those bills than they can get paper dollars by selling them in the market. The only question is, whether they can or cannot pay—at all. If they can pay, then let us see the proof—if they cannot, we shall see the proof, of course. So far as we have power, we forwarn all delinquents, little or big that we will not cease to hold them up before the public, and shew their delinquency, in this attitude, for the reprobation of the world. It is a great moral and patriotic question. The security of property in all its relations, our commercial credit abroad and at home, the maintenance of honesty and a just regard for obligations, without which no people can be honorable, happy or prosperous, all call on us to demand that the monied institutions of the country should meet their engagements. And now is the time. Never again will there be so favorable a concurrence of circumstances. Let those institutions who refuse to fill their stations and sustain the call of their country, stand aside dishonored. They will have proved recreant to their own honor and their country's best interests; and let them be branded accordingly. If they cannot pay their debts let them stand forth honest bankrupts, confessing the truth,

From the Portland Standard.

COL. BENTON'S SPEECH. We have excluded much of our editorial and other matter, to day, to make room for the portion of the masterly speech of Col. Benton, which has appeared in the Globe. No man can rise from the perusal of the able speeches of Messrs. Calhoun, Wright, Benton and others upon the Sub-Treasury, without being convinced of its unmeasureable superiority over every other system hitherto tried or proposed for the custody and management of the national finances. One of its first and highest excellencies is its entire accordance with the constitution and the genius and bearing of our institutions. In its simplicity, its cautious guards against a conversion either into an instrument of defrauding the treasury or of increasing executive patronage, its tendency to ensure a sound currency, and to limit the desolating sphere of fluctuations in the money market, it stands preeminently entitled to the cordial support of a people, cherishing republican sentiments and looking for the safeguard of their rights to a government founded on the popular sovereignty and cautiouly restraining its action within the sphere of its delegated powers. That a financial system, so unambitious and so incapable of being perverted into an engine of political power, should encounter opposition is not strange. It prefers no claims upon the approbation of those, who bound, hand and foot, to the monied power, are compelled, at all times to do the bidding of their imperial masters. It has no friends among those who, having no confidence in the capacity of the people for self-government, seek to build up a power to wield the political destinies of the republic, untrammelled by the popular agency. It asks no aid from that mercenary band whose avarice has led them into the toils of the Pennsylvania monopoly, and whose only alternatives are to be the slaves or victims of its power. The bidders at the auction of popularity—the aspiring candidates for the presidency—the party of privilege, who seek to convert government into an instrument of *their* aggrandizement, will oppose the sub-treasury as fatal to all their schemes. Such an opposition is expected—and violent as it is, and backed up by all the power of monied institutions as it is, it has no other effect than to strengthen the confidence of the democracy, not only in the merits of the sub-treasury as a financial system, but that considerations connected with the highest interests of the country itself, call imperatively for its adoption.

We invite the attention of our readers to the argument of Mr. Benton in relation to the comparative condition of the country at the present time and during the administration of Mr Adams. The causes which at both periods operated on the prosperty of the country are clearly traced, and the imbecility of a national Bank as a means of good, and its power as an instrument of evil, are placed in a point of light too strong to be overlooked or denied.

The ogly people who have sued the banks for specie, to any amount, in N. York, have been federal lawyers. One of them demanded specie and brought a suit against a bank for some $270 in five dollar bills, and by setting out each note in the process, he accumulated upwards of $500 costs—the amount of the bills and costs was paid by the bank,

[Boston Statesman.

A REMEDY.—The little Picayune says that a person choked with a potato, will find instant relief by swallowing a pumpkin.

From the Eastern Argus,

THE HON. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Senator from New Hampshire, is among the most talented and chivalric members of Congress, and one of the most promising young men in the country. During the debate on the bill prohibiting duelling, a member argued that the law was necessary for the protection of Northern members:—

"Mr. Pierce of New Hampshire would not, he said, permit the idea to be received here, or to go abroad, that this law was asked for the protection of the Representatives from New England, more than those of any other part of the country. We, said he, know how to protect our own honor and rights, under all circumstances; and for my own constituents, he added, I can answer, that they will not consider any one of their Representatives worthy of a seat here, who is snaule or backward to protect his own or their honor and rights. He would vote for the bill, in the hope that it would do more good; but he doubted whether it would have any beneficial effect. Laws were of no avail when unsupported by public opinion. He called upon the Senate to commence the work of reform in their own body, by exacting from their members courteous and respectful demeanor towards each other. As long as gross personalities are tolerated here, so long the spirit which engenders duelling would be kept alive. He said the first thing necessary to be done was to call to the bar and expel every member who shall be guilty of any gross violation of decorum in debate. When we improve our own rules, the necessity for duelling will be greatly diminished; and if we did not enforce them, how could we expect courts and juries to enforce any laws for the prevention of duelling?"

☞We learn from Washington that Hon. F. O. J. SMITH intends to resign his seat in Congress forthwith.—Saco Democrat.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

☞The correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce writes thus:—

ALBANY, April 5, 1838.

Governor Marcy will send a message to the Legislature recommending the loan of eight or ten millions of the Internal Improvement Stocks, to the Baks, the moment he can ascertain, in an authentic shape, that the Pennsylvania Banks will not resume specie payments. The necessary details of the law will be got in readiness, so that the State can put forth its power with the requisite promptness and effect, the moment the proper time shall arrive. It is to be hoped that the Banks in New York will not for a moment indulge the belief that the suspension law will be prolonged for a single day. They can have the whole power of the State to aid them in honestly paying their debts, and placing the city again in its proper attitude, but not a particle of favor in any attempt to delay or evade the resumption of specie payment.

The Governor, it is undestood requires to be satisfied, 1st, that Philadelphia *will not* resume, and 2nd, that New York *will* and the moment these two particulars are ascertained he will send in his message.

The Governor will be fully sustained by both parties in both Houses—I cannot but think that the moral effect of the message will be most satisfactory both now and hereafter.

From the Eastern Argus.

MASSACHUSTTS LEGISLATURE.

Some Resolutions disapproving of the financial policy of the administration have passed the Massachusetts House of Representatives. One of them denounced the Independent Treasury Bills as "*giving to the government and its officers a* DIFFERENT *currency from that provided for the people,*" while it was under consideration. *Mr. Rantoul* moved to substitute for *different* the word *better*, so as to read a better currency than that provided for the people—the motion was voted down by the *federal party*—so it was solemnly decided, that the sub-treasury bill does not give to the officeholders a BETTER currency than the people have. Mr. R. then said that as so large a majority of the House were of opinion that specie is no better than bank bills, he would propose another amendment to get at the meaning of the Resolve, viz; that the sub-treasury bill provides a *worse* currency for the government than that provided for the people. If is was not better, and was not equal, and yet any way *different*, it must be worse. This amendment was also rejected *by the federalists*—so the currency furnished by the government is neither better nor worse than that provided for the people!

"A member rose and said he wanted to move the previous question, but before he sat down he changed his mind.

Mr. Rantoul was not surprised at this movement to cut off discussion on these resolves.—He did not wonder at the disposition already manifested by the majority to shield their resolves behind the previous question. Eleven weeks had been expended in attacks on the general government and its policy. Not a word had been said on the other side, and yet the friends of the resolves were so unwilling to hear their false positions exposed, that manifested a disposition to choke off the minority, the moment one of them got the floor.

Removals from Office.—Speaking of removals from office the Bangor Democrat says:—federal editors in this State alarmed at the storm gathering, are attempting to reconcile Gov. Kent's *practice* with their eight years' *preaching*, in regard to displacing political opponents from office, and appointing political friends. They argue that they are right in preaching *against* proscription for opinions sake, and that Gov, Kent is right in *proscribing*. This may be consistent and conclusive *federal logic*, but democrats think it glaringly absurd. Why will not the federalists be honest talk plain common sense, and admit in words, as they evince by their conduct, that they hold to the doctrine, *when in power*, that "to the victors belong the spoils;" and *when out of power*, that they are opposed to "proscription for opinion's sake." This is the plain truth of the matter, the secret of the whole buisness, and it is so understood by the people. OUT OF POWER, the federalists are disinterested and patriotic, *by their own testimoney*; IN POWER, they are ravenous as wolves for prey and plunder, *by their own acts.—Belfast Journal.*

☞The Circular which the Federalists issued to their friends in the saveral towns in this State, commanding them to elect federal town officers wherever it could be done, seems to have had a very good effect, though not such as the originators of the circular intended or anticipated. Instead of having the desired effect, it only served to rouse up the lion spirit of Democracy and to give us Democratic officers in numerous towns where we never had them before. And in nearly all the towns, so far as we have heard or our acquaintance extends, the Democrats have gained upon their federal opponents. So much for Federal Circulars.—*Skowhegan Sentinel.*

It is said that the hotel keepers of Cincinnati, keep a lot of shingles and jacknives, on their bar room mantlepieces, for the purpose of affording travelling yankees every facility for the exercise of their wittling propensities, without danger to the furniture.

☞There is a rumor that the Ellsworth Statesman is about to be discontinued, the editor having been brought up, for thirteen cents, by the proprietor of a travelling Menagerie.—*Twelve and a half cents* were offered some months since. It was not deemed enough. The rise in the offer is satisfactory. The bargain has been nailed.—Eastern Argus.

Realities of Life.—A person being asked what was meant by "realities of life," answered, real estate, real money, and a real good dinner.

There is a town in a southern state where the people are too poor to give the children names. [B. Post.

We know of some families in this state so poor that they can't have children to give names to. [Argus and Spectator.

ARISTOCRACY.—"How conceited & aristocratic that fellow is," said an old lady to her husband, one evening, as they both sat spectators of a village dance. "How so, replied the husband, "to me there appears not a greater gentleman in the room."—Why on earth then don't he dance with our Sal?" was the reply.

Mr Gholson one of the recent members of Mississippi declines being a candidate for re-election. Gen James Davis to be run in his stead. The Candidates will be—Messrs Claiborne and Davis of the Democratic party and Messrs Prentiss and Word of the other, Election the 15th of April.

Incredible.—Dr Brandreth has made a couple of pills of twenty-horse power each—he thinks them capable of working a steamboat across the Atlantic!—Boston Post.

Workies.—The rats in Philadelphia have sunk a wharf.

NOTICE.

A Public Meeting is to be holden in Turner at the Universalists Meeting House on Stturday the fifth day of May next, at one o'clock P. M. in commemoration of the death of the Hon. JONATHAN CILLEY and the Hon. TIMOTHY J. CARTER, late Representatives in Congress from this State. An *Eulogy* is to be delivered upon the occasion by CHARLES ANDREWS, Esq. The friends of the deceased are cordially invited to attend without distinction of party.

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements.

April 16, 1838.

DIED.

In Bethel, 5th inst., James Sprague, a Soldier of the Revolution, aged 92. Printers in Bath and Bangor are requested, &c.

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue on Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at Crocker & Shaw's store in Paris, so much of the real estate of Alanson Briggs late of Paris, deceased, as will fetch the sum of three hundred dollars, if so much there be, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Said real Estate consists of the deceased's right in equity to redeem the homestead Farm on which he last lived in said Paris, containing about Eighty acres, it being mortgaged to Thomas Crocker for about six hundred and fifty dollars. Also his right to redeem fifteen acres of Lot No. 13, in the 9th Range in Paris, which he purchased of Samuel Briggs, and which is mortgaged to Eliza Merrill for about one hundred and thirty dollars. Terms of sale and more minute particulars made known at the time of sale. ESTHER BRIGGS, Adm'rx.

Paris, April 14, 1838. 3w35

Caution.

WHEREAS the subscriber, on the 1st day of March last, contracted with the town of Andover in the County of Oxford, for the support and maintenance of Miss ELIZA BRAGG, a Pauper of said town, and having made suitable provision for the same, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on his account as he will pay no debts of her contracting.

ERASTUS P. POOR.

Andover, April 16, 1838. 35

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator with the Will annexed of the estate of

BENJAMIN FOBES

late of Peru, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CYRUS WORMELL.

Peru April 16th, 1838. 3w35.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the tenth day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

ON the petition of Levi P. Sawyer administrator with the Will annexed of the estate of Job C. Lord late of Denmark in said county, deceased, representing that in order to execute the provisions of the last Will and Testament of said Lord, and to pay the debts and legacies, it has become necessary that all the lands belonging to the estate of said Lord should be sold excepting the homestead farm.

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Fryeburg in said county, on the seventh day of Aug. next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

25 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

SAMUEL BARTLETT,

late of Rumford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SARAH P. BARTLETT.

Rumford, April 12, 1838. 3w35

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

FRANKLIN BOSMER Administrator of the estate of Daniel Whitcomb, late of Sweden, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Ad'm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, in said county, on the sixth day of August, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

35 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

FANNY AMES AND FRANCIS AMES named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Abel Ames, late of Hartford in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the twenty second day of May, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

SEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

35 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

SARAH J. BATLETT, Administratrix of the estate of Samuel Bartlett late of Rumford in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administratrix of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty second day of May, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

35 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

BARNABAS DAVEE, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Simeon Davee, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy this order to be publised three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty second day of May next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w35 Copy Attest: Levi Stowell, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

ISAAC S. TOWNE,

late of Bethel, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to FRANCIS BARKER.

Bethel April 10, 1838. 3w35

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself, the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

MOSES BARKER,

late of Bethel in the county of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to FRANCIS BARKER.

Bethel April 10, 1838. 3w35

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

STEPHEN COFFIN,

late of Lovell, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to JOHN S. SHED.

Norway April 10, 1838. * 35

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

JOSEPH MERRILL,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ALLEN PUMPILLY.

Turner April 10, 1838. *3w35

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM H. MUZZY.

late of Oxford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ALEXANDER H. MUZZY.

Oxford March 6, 1838, *3w31.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ARTHUR MITCHELL.

late of Mexico, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SAMUEL MORRILL.

Dixfield April 10th, 1838. 3w35.

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son, Joseph D. Welch, his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

JAMES WELCH.

Attest—Harvey Fuller.

Paris, April 12, 1838. 35

From the Maine Farmer.

DR. JACKSON'S LECTURES---No. III.

He began by observing that the evening before he had briefly discussed the different orders of strata that compose the crust of the globe. The first contained no remains of organic life. The second, but few, and imperfect, and in the third they were more abundant and perfect. Some land plants and coal are found in this stratum, but more below. No vertebrated animals are discovered lower than coal formation, but are in great abundance as from that you proceed upwards.

The Ichthyosaurus, or lizard fish, is found above the coal deposit;—its teeth are conical, and evidently designed to tear flesh; its length is about forty feet, and it is an aquatic animal. It is found in South America imbeded in marl, 400 feet above the level of the sea. The petrified remains of this animal are very perfect. So much so, that the very contents of the stomach have been analysed. The Plesiosaurus is another genus of vertebrated animals, found in the lias or oolite limestone;—its motion must have been very rapid; its head like a dagger, and its teeth like an alligator's. This genus was likewise an aquatic animal, and has been found many feet above the present surface of the sea, covered with impressions of shells. They must have been deposited there by the sea, so that it is evident that the sea must have gone down or the land risen up. On the coast of South America, from Conception to Valparaiso, it is well known that the land has been raised about four feet. The fact that marine fossils are found on the shores of the Columbia, and in Austria and Germany, tends to prove that the earth has changed place with the sea. In this State also, the clay formation is full of marine shells. Great abundance of them are found at Gardiner, and probably may be along the Kennebec any where.—Such are the facts to sustain this position, that the land and water have changed, that there can no longer be any reasonable doubt. In Paris there are incontestible proofs that the sea has passed over the land four times since the tertiary formation.

There is a regular improvement in the organization of animals as your press upwards from the first formation. From the vertebrated animals mentioned above, the scale rises to quadrupeds, and above the teritary stratum, huge animals, of the most gigantic dimensions are found, that must have perished in the flood. —These fossils are found in the clay of America, England, France, &c., in great abundance. The Mastodon is found from the shores of Hudson river to Kentucky, imbedded in clay in a perfect state of preservation. A few bones of this animal were sent by President Jefferson to Cuvier, and by his knowledge of comparative anatomy, he determined by these three or four bones, the structure of the entire skeleton, so that the picture which he drew proved to be precisely like the reality. The mastodon must have been nearly allied to the elephant in its structure. The teeth of the elephant are made up of layers, so that when one layer is worn out, another appears with a perfect enamel, but the mastodon's teeth were like human teeth in all respects except size, and hence arose the fact that they have often been mistaken for a mighty race of giants long since passed away; *giants* they were indeed, but not *human*. The Indians called them tree eaters, because their teeth were so well adapted to the mastication of the browse. They were so tall that they could not get their heads to the ground, and therefore they must have had trunks. In the skull there are holes for tusks, and they have been separately found.—They were not carnivorous, for they could not move with sufficient rapidity to catch their prey. Their height was from twelve to fifteen feet.

The skeleton of the mammoth was discovered by a peasant imbedded in the ice of the river Lena, and as the ice melted away it became more and more distinct, till at last it fell over, flesh, hair and all preserved in a state of perfection. The peasant carried the teeth to St. Petersburg and sold them for ivory. This coming to the knowledge of the government excited their curiosity so much that persons were immediately dispatched to examine the skeleton. When they arrived, they found that the dogs had torn off and devoured a considerable part of the flesh of the animal which perhaps had been dead thousands of years! On examination, the skeleton was found to be very similar to the elephant's but the hair of the former will distinguished it, however, from the latter. This animal must have lived in a temperate climate, for it is not prepared by nature to resist extreme cold. Elephants could not have lived in Siberia as it now is, and yet their bones are found there, demonstrating that they were carried there by the current of the flood or that the temperature of that country has materially changed.

The Megatherium is a huge wild beast of massive structure, claws of prodigious length, teeth of like those of animals which live on roots, and they grow sharper and sharper, the more they are worn, as do the teeth of the rat and squirrel. Baron Cuvier pronounced this not to be a carniverous animal, although Jefferson thought it was. Its claws were not adapted to carrying, it was exceedingly clumsy in its movements, and encased in hard shell, more than an inch thick, like the Armadillo. It has been satisfactorily ascertained that this monster burrowed in the ground like the Armabillo. It would be fortunate if some of these animals existed now, make channels under rivers, since stage coaches might follow in a hole through which a Megatherium had passed. The skeleton of this monster is found in Brazil, and preserved in the cabinet at Madrid.

The Hippopotamus is imbedded in the diluvial and tertiary formations, and its teeth are found in abundance in England and Tuscany. It is an animal of huge dimensions, and differs considerably from those before mentioned.

Since all of these genera of animals are found near the present surface of the earth, it is evident they must have been destroyed by the flood. The question may arise, can the deluge be proved by Geology? It is a well ascertained fact, that rocks of various sizes, have been transported great distances, from the north toward the south. In Maine, the direction, in which these rocks have been carried is across the direction of the strata. The pebbles in the region of Portland are boulders of granite, evidently *out of place*, that is, not formed in their present location, but transported there by some foreign power, for the native rocks of that region are argillaceous, talcose and mica slate. —At the foot of High street, in that city, grooves are worn in the ledge as deep as the finger, by the rocks that have been carried over it, and these grooves may be traced to Westbrook where the boulders above alluded to are found in place, and where they must have been transported. In Hallowell, Atkinson, and on the Piscataquis river, the solid rocks waterworn, smooth and polished. The general direction of this current is north. 15 deg. west, and it rarely deviates from this line. In the region of the Piscataquis, all the loose stones are granite, but the indigenous rock, under foot, is chiefly slate. There are huge masses of these loose boulders, piled up north of a mountain in that region, because the current could not move them over. Shells are found in the field from the mouth of the Kennebec river to Chesuncook lake. Boulders of epidote and magnetic iron found *out of place* on the island of Rhod Island; they grow larger and larger as you proceed north, till you arive at a mine of ore, whence these boulders must have been washed.—In Phillips, in this State, iron ore is found, which is indentified with that found at lake Champlain. Wherever than boulders of rocks are discovered out of place, they can be traced back to their native beds.—These facts, and innumerable others simailar cannot be accounted for, except on the theory of a deluge.

The specific gravity of granite is about double that of water, so that when immersed in fluid, it *loses one half of its weight*, and hence the facility with which the current is enabled to move such masses of rock, and the deeper the water the stronger the propelling power, and the more easily the rocks would be forced along by it. There can be no doubt, but the deluge was a mile in depth, for it poured its waves over the summit of mount Katahdin, and deposited there boulders of rock with impressions of shells, which are natives of the borders of Chesuncook lake.

What produced the deluge? On an examination of the globe, it will be perceived that the largest part of the dry land is north of the equator. The smaller the quantity of land, the less it would be attracted towards the sea, consequently the south half of the globe would be lower than a horizental line, and the north would be higher. Suppose then that, for some cause or other, the south should be suddenly raised up, the inevitable consequnce must be that this overwhelming body of water would be precipitated over the dry land with tremendous impetuosity. Many of the effects produced by the deluge go to sustain this hypothetisis. That the charge was sudden is sufficiently proved by the perfection of the animals destroyed by it. They must have been killed and preserved almost at the same time, or the flesh would have decayed. The change of the axis of the earth also tends to substantiate this supposition and also the discovery of fossils in northern regions, which could never have lived there in its present temperature.

To the Hon County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of a place called the Lake Settlement in said County, Respectfully represent that the County Commissioners for said county of Oxford in the fall of 1834 laid out a public road or highway beginning at a spruce tree near Beach Hill, so called, in Township Numbered two in the first Range of Townships in the county aforesaid, & running thence a north easterly course through a corner of Number three in the same Range, and into Township numbered three in the second Range of Townships till it strikes the old road near a brick yard, and near the house where James Wright formerly resided—They further represent that a large part of the road aforesaid that runs through said Township number two in the first Range is unfinished and in an impassible state and that it will require the sum of eleven hundred dollars to complete the same in a reasonable manner, and that the part of the road which runs through said Township numbered three in the second Range is still unopened and that it will require the sum of one thousand dollars to open and make the same passible. The undersigned therefore pray that you will assess such a tax on the above mentioned Townships as you may deem necessary, and take the usual measures to cause the above described road to be opened and made.

(Signed) JOHN DODGE & 30 others.

Lake Settlement, Sept. 9, 1837. *3w30

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a County Commissioners Court begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A.D. 1837.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice thereof by causing an attested copy of said Petition with this Order thereon to be published in the Eastern Argus a Newspaper printed at Portland, and in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the last of each said publications to be at least thirty days before the next *Term* of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the third Tuesday of June next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the petition and order of Court thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

GUARDIAN SALE.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at Auction on the first Monday of April next at ten o'clock A. M., on the Premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale, about eighty acres of land in the town of Weld in said County, with the buildings thereon, being the property of Mary L. Holt, a minor child of Asa Holt, and being the same land which descended to her from her mother Sybel Eaton. Terms of sale made known at the time of sale. STEPHEN HOLT, Guardian.

Weld, March 6, 1838. 3*30

Dr. Brandreth's Genuine

Vegetable Universal Pills.

ON the eighteenth of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known to the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. They have secured this character too, under very adverse circumstances, having to contend with the base slanders of those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards the functions of their bodies. Dr. Brandreth would here impress on his friends and the public generally, that however different may be the action of the Pills at different times, that such different action arises not from any alteration in the Pills, but from the state of body; they should, therefore, be persevered in until the action is uniform; for they are an effectual assistant of nature, having the same kind of action on the human body that storms and hurricanes have upon the air, or that the tides have upon the ocean; they purify. What so judicious as the copying of nature? We see, that when she wishes to become purified, that she puts herself in commotion, which has the purifying effect. And so we, to induce purity in our bodies, bring about a natural commotion by artificial means, and experience has taught those who have adopted this course, and who for this purpose have used these Pills, that they were in the right because the result has been sound health, or, in other words, every organ has been restored to a state of purity consistent with its functions; and although there are many whose bodies are in such a state of debility and suffering, that all which can reasonably be expected, is temporary relief; nevertheless, many persons who have commenced with them, under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine have proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the Head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflammation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysenterry, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers some of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled feet and Legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

14,000 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability, who have been cured by the use of these Pills since their introduction into the United States. Call at Dr. Brandreth's store and read the ORIGINAL letters, all proving the extraordinary power of Brandreth's Pills in removing diseases of the most opposite character from the Constitution. They in fact prove by the cures they make that there is no necessity for any other medicine.

AGENTS FOR THE COUNTY OF OXFORD

PARIS,	CROCKER & SHAW.
Fryeburg,	J. O. McMillan.
Hiram Bridge,	Joseph Butterfield.
Lovel,	James Walker.
Waterford,	Noyes & Noble.
South Waterford,	R. H. Gerry.
Albany,	Lovejoy & French.
Bethel,	J. C. Kimball.
Rumford Point,	Otis C. Bolster.
Do. Centre,	Asa Graham.
Dixfield,	J. N. & C. Stanley.
Jay,	Joel Pain.
Livermore Falls,	Kimball & Walker.
N. Livermore Corner,	Jefferson Coolidge.
Canton Mills,	John M. Desben.
Buckfield,	Artimas F. Cole.
Hartford,	Hall & Haines.
Turner,	Philo Clark.
Norway,	Wm. E. Goodnow.
Woodstock & Greenwood,	Welcome Kinsley.

Paris Cape, South Paris Manufacturing Company Store.

AGENTS that have been appointed in Oxford County and who hold a Copper Plate Certificate of Agency, will please make returns to CROCKER & SHAW at Paris, and receive their supplies hereafter from them, who are appointed Agents for the County of Oxford, State of Maine.

JOHN O. LANGLEY,
The only authorized Travelling Agent
eply 29 For the State of Maine.

A CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER INVETERATE in *one hour's application*, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, *stands unrivalled* for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually *in one hour's application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELFE'S

Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Bilious Affections, &c.

To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless; Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveners, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetie and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS

The relief is *IMMEDIATE*, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents.

None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY, by who, they are for sale, at his Countingroom, No. 99, Court St. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill and SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 1.

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late MEZERIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS.—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or
R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

For Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale, their establishment at South Paris Village, consisting of a large two story dwelling house, with a good porch, wood and chaise house attached to the same.

House well painted, inside and out. Two good wells of water. A good sized barn in prime order, with one acre of land under a high state of cultivation.

The above described property is within fifty rods of the So. Paris Factory, and will be sold at a bargain.

ZEBEDEE PERRY.
JAMES V. FOOR.

So. Paris, February 5, 1838. tf25

Important Information!

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS, viz;

SCORFULA, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected. White Swellings, Violent Eruptions after measles, Scurvey, Foul Festering eruptions, Pimpled and Carbuncled faces, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Scald Head, Ulcers, Venerable Taints when Mercury has failed, and *all disorders* arising from an impure state of the *Blood* and *Humors*—are assured that

DR. RELFE'S

Botanical Drops!

Continue Unrivalled, for the Prevention, Relief and Cure of all these complaints,—In proof of which, read the following

☞ Remarkable cure of a case of 12 years standing.

Extract of a letter. Sir—"My leg, which before did not look like a human limb, is now healed up, (after resisting every other application for 12 years!) Previous to taking your Relfe's Botanical Drops, I had given up hope of relief."

Another Case. An Agent writes—"There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage." He declares, to use his own words, 'Its doing wonders for him,' and is, as it were, 'snatching him from the grave.'

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine.

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR

The Piles!

One of the best and most thorough remedy known for this troublesome complaint. It has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other now in common use, and affords immediate relief, both from the disorder itself and its accompanying symptoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion and other marks of debility.

☞ Price $1 for both articles—Ointment and Electuary—or 50 cents when but one only is wanted.

*** None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No31e5pof

State of Maine.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

An additional Act concerning the Public Money apportioned to the State of Maine.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the several Cities, Towns and Plantations in this State, are hereby released and exonerated from all obligation imposed on them by an Act entitled an "Act providing for the disposition and repayment of the Public Money appertioned to the State of Maine on deposit, by the Government of the United States," passed March eighth, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven: to refund or pay over to the State the sums of money respectively deposited with them by virtue of said Act.

Section 2 Be it further enacted, That the said Cities, Towns and Plantations are hereby authorized and empowered at their annual meetings in the month of March or April, to distribute the same per capita, among the inhabitants thereof, according to the enumeration taken in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and thirty-seven, or otherwise dispose of the same as they may any money accruing in the Treasury from taxation; and if distributed, that each person shall receive his or her proportion in the city, town or plantation where he or she was so enumerated and no other.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of State is hereby authorized and required to pay over to the County Commissioners of the several counties in this State, the proportion of the surplus revenue money belonging to persons resident in any part of the State, upon lands not included within the bounds of any city, town or organized plantation who are enumerated agreeable to an Act to which this is additional, and before said County Commissioners shall receive said money from the Treasurer as aforesaid, they shall give bonds for the faithful discharge of the duties imposed on them by this Act, to be approved by the Governor and Council, and as soon as may be, after they shall have received said money, they shall distribute the same per capita, to such persons resident aforesaid within their respective Counties.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be and hereby are repealed. And this Act shall take effect and be in force as soon as it shall be approved by the Governor.

In the House of Representatives, February 24, 1838.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted. ELISHA H. ALLEN, Speaker.

In Senate, February 27, 1838.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted. N S. LITTLEFIELD, President.

February 28, 1838. Approved.

EDWARD KENT.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Augusta, Feb. 28, 1838.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, deposited in this office.

Attest: SAM'L F. BENSON.
Secretary of State.

☞ Publishers of papers, who publish the laws of this State, are requested to insert the foregoing as soon as practicable.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford at their June Session, A. D. 1837.

WE, the undersigned, inhabitants of said County, humbly ask leave to represent, that the County road leading from Weld through Carthage, East Dixfield &c. to Augusta is in some parts very hilly—We therefore pray your Honors to view a route, and if practicable, to locate a road on the same commencing near the dwelling house of Freeman Ellis, Esq in Carthage, thence in an South Easterly direction, Northerly of the Winter Hill (so called) to Wilton line near Jewett P. Adams, then commencing near Sewall Chases in Dixfield, thence in the most direct course to Thomas B. Stones in Dixfield, and to discontinue such parts of the old road, as may be rendered unnecessary by the establishment and opening of such new road, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

DANIEL STORER & 70 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a County Commissioners Court begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, being the 31st day of the month in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all parties and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Simon Tainter in Carthage, on Thursday the 10th day of May next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition: and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Carthage and Dixfield, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Carthage and Dixfield, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris; the first of said publications, and each of the other notices to be thirty days at least before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue on Saturday the fifth day of May next, at the dwelling-house of Esek Randall in Dixfield in said county of Oxford,—All the right, title and interest that Jacob Goodenough has to the land and buildings where he now lives in Jay in said county of Oxford

Further particulars will be made known at the time and place of sale.

PETER AUSTIN, Deputy Sheriff.

March 26, 1838. 3t

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Inn of Col Samuel Morrill in Dixfield Village, on Saturday the twelfth day of May next at ten of the clock A. M. all the right in equity which Hartwell Atkins has in the South half of Lot No. Eleven in the fourteenth Range, agreeable to the original Plan of the town of Jay—now situated in Canton, the same having been attached on original writ.

ISAAC PARK, Deputy Sheriff.

Canton, March 25th, 1838. 3t

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting my son Noah Bainbridge Dean on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date. NOAH DEAN.

Paris, April 3, 1838. *3t

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me., March 31, 1838.

Bolster Maria	Jackson Jacob
Bowker James	King Jairus K
Blake Stephen	Leach Jacob B
Blake Joseph	Overseers of the Poor.
Besse Elisha	Ordway Stephen
Cole Aphia	Perry James
Chandler Abel	Perkins Luther
Cummings Simeon	Pratt Sally
Cummings Joseph	Pond Lydia Jane
Cloutman Soloman	Ryerson Samuel
Durell Samuel J.	Swearinger Wm. M.
Durell Isaac	Shaw Orin
Deering Mark	Shaw Jairus
Deering John	Shaw Solomon
Dunham Eleazer	Selectmen of Paris
Doe Samuel	Stearns Wm.
Dale Betsey	Stowell Thomas N.
Fuller Artemas	Swett Israel Jr. 2
Follett Lewis B.	Swett Israel
Fobes Billings	Thayer Joel B
Goodenow R. K.	Tripp Leander S. 2
Harlow Isaac	Twitchell David M.
Hooper George P.	Woodard Isaiah
Howe John Jr.	Willis Isaiah
Hammond Rebecca	

G. W. MILLETT, P. M

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of a licence from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the subscriber offers for sale the Hapgood Farm, so called, in Waterford; said farm belongs to the estate of John Abbot, and is sold for his benefit. It is situated between the two Villages—contains about 230 acres of land, has a good barn, two houses, &c. &c. upon it; and will be sold in three or more parcels if desired. If not sold at private sale it will be offered at a minimum price at Public Auction on Friday, June 1st ensuing, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises For terms, at private sale, enquire of Edward Carleton, of Waterford, or of the subscriber in Portland.

EBEN STEELE, Guardian.

Portland, March 30, 1838. ts 3t

Notice.

I hereby give notice to all persons that I have this day sold and relinquished to my son David A Gibereas his time until he arrives at the full age of twenty-one years, that he has full right and authority to trade and act for himself; that I have no right to any of his earnings or property, and that I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

JOHN GIBEREAS.

Byron, March 26th, 1838. 3t

Administrator's Notice.

BY virtue of a license from the Court of Probate of Oxford County I shall sell at public Vendue on the fifth day of May next, at ten o'clock A M. Pew No. 37 in the Meeting house in Dixfield Village, belonging to the estate Henry White, Esq. late of Mexico, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased.

SAMUEL MORRILL, Administrator.

Dixfield, April 6, 1838. 3t

Saddle & Harness Making, *Chaise Trimming, &c.*

S. M. NEWHALL, having taken the stand formerly occupied by W Leslie, at South Paris, would respectfully invite a share of public patronage.

Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Whips, Whiplashes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. constantly on hand, and for sale, cheap for Cash or Produce.

January 1 1838. 1y30

FOR SALE,

THE Farm formerly owned and occupied by Nathan Foster, Jr. late of Norway, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs of said deceased, containing fifty acres of land well divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing and wood-land, with a House and Barn on the same.

For a more particular description inquire of

WILLIAM FOSTER, Jr. Guardian.

Norway, March 6th, 1838. 3w30

GUARDIAN SALE.

BY virtue of a license from the Court of Probate for the county of Oxford, I shall sell at Public auction, if not previously disposed of at private sale, on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of April next, at one o'clock A.M. on the premises, all the interest which George Bryant a minor child of Jonathan Bryant late of Oxford in said County, deceased, has in the farm of his said deceased Father, and buildings except what was set off to the Widow as dower—Said Estate consists of about twenty acres of said deceased's homestead Farm situated in Oxford and all the buildings except what was set off as dower as aforesaid. Terms of sale made known at the time of sale. ELEAZER BRYANT.

Paris, March 7, 1838. 3 3t

For Sale,

A NEW CARDING MACHINE and PICKER, and will be sold at a bargain

ALSO—Two Shares in the South Paris Factory.

ZEBEDEE PERRY.

Paris, February 5th, 1838. tf 25

WHITE OAK.

THE subscriber has on hand and for sale White Oak Timber suitable for Cart and Waggon Wheels.

Also—White Oak Plank and Boards.

Mechanics in want of Oak Lumber are invited to call and examine the quality for themselves

CHA'S BURRELL.

Oxford, Craigie's Mills, March 22d, 1838. 4w32

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have this day sold to my son, CYRUS H. RIPLEY, his time until he is twenty one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

URIAH RIPLEY, Jr.

Paris March 26th, 1838. *3w32

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Nahum B. Morse late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 18th day of September last, are allowed for said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend for that purpose at the dwelling house of Moses F. Kimball in said Rumford, on Monday the 5th day of February and Monday the 5th day of March, 1838, from two to six o'clock P. M on each of said days.

FRANCIS CUSHMAN.
MOSES F. KIMBALL.